437

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

MYSORE GAZETTE.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF MYSORE FOR THE YEARS 1896-97 TO 1901-02.

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Explanatory Memorandum on the Annual Agricultural Statistical Returns A to E and instructions for compiling them. (*Vide Government Proceedings No. 3473-80—R. 1100, dated 6th October 1897, No. 8108-15—R. 2657 dated 3rd March 1898, No. 7601-615—R. F. 46-97-98, dated 24th April 1899, and No. 4574-83—R. 1451, dated 22nd December 1899.*)

These Statistical Tables are based upon returns compiled in the forms annexed talukwar for the whole District, in each District Office from data furnished by Amildars in their annual Jamabandi and other accounts.

2. They relate to the Revenue year ending on 30th June, and are submitted by each Deputy Commissioner on or before the 15th August following.

3. *Table A.*—Table A consists of four sections. Section 1 gives the total area of each taluk, the areas for which statistics are and those for which they are not available being distinguished.

4. (*Table A, Section 1*).—Column 1 shows the gross area as ascertained by the Revenue Survey Department. The figures were communicated to Deputy Commissioners in Government Proceedings of 28th January and 4th and 28th December 1896 and are subject to correction of course according as errors are discovered in re-surveys of tracts.

Column 2 shows the survey areas of alienated tracts (such as jahgir, jodi, sarvamanyam and kayamgutta villages) for which the statistics required for the other sections of the table are not at present forthcoming, in whole or in part. As surveys extend and the organization of village statistical establishments develops, the area in this column is reduced and that in Column 3 correspondingly increased.

Column 3 gives the remainder which is dealt with in the other sections of the Table A and includes the area of State Forests and Plantations.

5. *Table A, Section 2.*—The first part of this section deals with the classification of the area shown in the last column of Section 1 and gives the areas—

(*a*) withdrawn from cultivation by inclusion in forests or for some other reason (Columns 1 and 2),

(*b*) cultivable but not yet taken up (Column 3),

(*c*) land occupied but not under crop during the year (Column 4), and

(*d*) the net area under crops (Column 5), *i. e.*, after deduction of the area cropped more than once in the year.

The total of these 5 columns will of course equal the figure shown in Column 3 of A 1.

Column 1, "Forest" means any land classified or administered as forest under the Forest Rules, and includes District Forests and State Forests and Plantations separately mapped. Details of these should be invariably noted at foot of the return.

Column 2 includes land absolutely unfit for cultivation, land reserved as pasture (gomal nds and kavals of sorts), public topes and Government plantations, and also all lands covered y buildings, roads, water, &c., or otherwise devoted to uses other than agriculture. When ith due sanction any of these areas are made available for cultivation, they should of course transferred from this column to Columns 4 and 5. The extent of "Pot Kharab" forming art of survey numbers should be included under this column, the same being excluded from olumns 3, 4 and 5.

Column 3 shows the area of assessed unoccupied land.

Columns 4 and 5 show the areas of assessed occupied land not cultivated ("Kabulibanjar") id cultivated, as will appear in the abstract at foot of the Pahani Account (Village Account orm No. 7). Minor Inams in Government villages are included herein. In Mysore there is system of fallows properly so called. Column 4 will therefore show land in occupation pt uncultivated from whatever cause.

Column 6 and sub-heads show only the actual area of irrigated land, areas (if any) cropped more than once being reckoned but once.

Column 7 and sub-heads should contain the actual area of irrigated crops, areas cropped more than once being counted as separate areas for each crop.

6. *Table A, Section* 3.—The 3rd Section of Table A which is based entirely on the Pahani Account (Village Account Form No. 7) shows the gross cultivated area under each crop irrespective of irrigation and double cropping, the area under the latter being included in the statement but subtracted in Column 32. The area dealt with is that shown in Column 5 of Section A—2. In cases where two or more crops are grown together, an estimate is made of the area covered by each, and the areas so estimated are separately returned. The estimate should be made by the shanbhog either on his own judgment or according to formulæ which may be hereafter prescribed by Government. The areas comprised in this return are the areas actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not. The failure of the crop should effect not its area but its outturn. Where fields owing to the failure of the first sowings have been devoted to other crops, the area sown by the first sowings should be omitted.

The crops to be selected for inclusion in certain heads of this table are as follows :—

8. *Gram* (pulse) should include horse-gram, Bengal-gram, green and black grams.

9. *Other food grains including pulses.*—Same, haraka, navane, avare or ballar, tuvar or togari, tadagani or alasandi, &c.

12. *Others* (*Oil-seeds*).—Castor oil-seeds, inferior sessamum (hutchellu), ground-nut or nelakadalekayi, hongè, ippe, &c.

13. *Condiments and spices.*—Pepper, cardamom, chillies, cummin seeds, coriander seeds, ginger, mustards, turmeric, onions, garlic, mentya, &c.

18. *Others* (*Fibres*).—Pundi, Sanabu, &c.

20. *Others* (*Dyes*).—Rangumale, &c.

22. *Coffee* should be both malnad and maidan. The area covered by both mature and immature plants should be entered.

28. *Fodder crops.*—Kaki jola, &c.

29. *Orchards and garden produce.*—Mango, apple, figs, plantain, oranges, pomegranate, &c. The area of cocoanut, areca and betel-leaf gardens should also be included.

30. *Miscellaneous food crops.*—Vegetable gardens; potatoes, &c.

Miscellaneous Non-food crops.—Mulberry, &c.

7. *Table A, Section* 4.—This table deals with agricultural stock and is based upon the Khaneshumari Account (Village Account Form No. 1). It should include live stock in Municipalities for which the Khaneshumari Account should be written up by the shanbhog or a Municipal official. Oxen and buffaloes not old enough for work or to produce young should be treated as "Young stock" in this return.

8. Stock in Municipalities is included since 1896-97.

9. Until 1898-99, Statistics of Live-Stock were collected every year by the shanbhog and patel of each village by inquiry and inspection, as a part of the year's Jamabandy routine. It was decided by the Government Order of the 24th April 1899 to take a quinquennial census and to repeat the figures of such census as statistics for the ensuing four years. There, it was also ordered that results of the first such census taken in June 1899 as nearly as possible simultaneously throughout the State should be adopted for the table of 1898-99. In the returns for that year however, these results were adopted in some districts, while in other districts the old system was pursued entirely in some and partially (*i. e.*, for some taluks only) in the rest. In the present compilation, for purposes of correct comparison the results for the special census of June 1899 are printed in antique type to distinguish them from the figures derived by the annual routine. Thus in the District Summaries at pages 12 and 13, the figures by the special Census are alone shown, while in the Talukwar Statements at pages 106-131, the routine statistics are shown wherever available in addition to the special Census figures.

10. *Table* B.*—This is a statement showing the average for the year of the prices current of certain articles, reports of which are now furnished twice a month.

* Not printed in the present collection.

Section 1 relates to Wholesale prices and Section 2 relates to Retail prices in all the districts of the State.

11. *Section* 1.—As to Section 1 (Wholesale prices)—

(*a*) It should cover the same articles and the prices should be collected fortnightly on the same days and by the same staff as for Section 2 (Retail prices).

(*b*) It need not quote a price for an article which is not a staple article of local trade.

(*c*) It need not quote a price for an article in which transactions have not actually taken place.

(*d*) The wholesale prices should be rendered in terms of Rs. for a unit of quantity. They should be those paid for quantities of ten maunds of food stuffs, seeds, grass and straw for a score of sheep, and for a pair of bullocks, the maund being taken to be the equivalent of 82⅔ lbs.

12. *Section* 2.—As to Section 2 (Retail prices)—

(*a*) The remarks *a*, *b* and *c*, above made in regard to Section 1 are applicable to Section 2 also.

(*b*) The prices quoted should in one column be in terms of seers and chattaks available per rupee (one seer=16 chattaks=80 tolas), and in another column the equivalent value of one seer in annas and pies.

13. *Table C.*—This table indicates the relation between area, population and land revenue or in other words the mean burden of the State assessment on the land assessed to it and on the community at large. The tenure to which this table (for the Mysore State) relates is entirely raiyatwari and the words "area fully assessed" in columns 3 and 4 mean area on which the "survey kamal or standard assessment" is leviable in full except that the area of minor inams will not be included in the figures to be entered in column 3 (*a*) inasmuch as a proportionate deduction cannot be made in the corresponding population.

Column 3 (*a*) represents the area of alienated villages plus the area of unoccupied assessed waste land in sirkar villages (head 3 of Table A—2).

Column 3 (*b*), represents the area withdrawn from cultivation and should therefore exhibit the total of the areas shown against headings 1 and 2 of Table A—2.

Column 4 (*a*) exhibits the area of occupied lands (sirkar and minor inam) in Government villages and should therefore equal "Heading 4+Heading 5" of table A—2 (current fallows+ net area cropped during the year).

Column 4 (*b*) exhibits the area actually cultivated. The figure under heading 5 of Table A—2 will therefore be repeated here.

Column 5 should exhibit the total realisable Land Revenue including Miscellaneous Land Revenue of the whole district for the year after excluding arrears for past years. The figure to be entered here will therefore be that which represents the fixed demand under these heads plus Miscellaneous Land Revenue and minus remissions under defined rules, and minus also irrigation cess merged in the assessment as shown in the list appended to Government Proceedings R. 212, dated 30th July 1894.

Columns 6 *and* 11.—The population according to the most recent decennial census will here be entered until further orders (see Proceedings No. 331-9, dated 6th April 1892) subject of course to such alteration as may be necessitated by alteration in the area of "fully assessed land" by the resumption of alienated villages, or other causes.

Column 7 to be Column 5 divided by Column 6.

Column 8 to be as in Column 5, but Miscellaneous Land Revenue and Land Revenue on alienated villages to be excluded.

Column 9 to be Column 8 divided by Column 4 (*a*).

Column 10 to be Column 8 divided by Column 4 (*b*).

Column 12 to be Column 8 divided by Column 11.

14. *Table D.*—The form prescribed by the Government of India is intended to show the principal varieties of tenure held direct from Government. For Mysore (where the prevailing tenure is raiyatwari and the accounts are kept villagewar) the first four Classes and Classes 7

and 8 will be left blank; all raiyatwari holdings will be included in Class 5, the heading thereof being altered from "Peasant proprietors paying separately" to "Small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwari tenure)" and all inams (Jahgirs, whose inam and kayamgutta villages and minor inams in sirkar villages) will be entered in Class 6. Lease-holders of gold mines will be shown under class 9 "Others."

Column 2 (No. of estates) represents practically the number of separate pattas issued or khates recorded in the Land Revenue Register. Two or more estates belonging to the same proprietor, if they are separately recorded in the Revenue Ledgers and form the subjects of separate pattas, will be separately reckoned for this return.

Column 3 (No. of villages) will show the total number of villages, (primary of course) populated and unpopulated, *i.e.*, the areas constituted as villages by the Survey and Settlement Department.

Column 4.—One proprietor may be reckoned twice or oftener as the owner of two or more estates separately recorded according to the number of pattas held by him.

Column 5½.—Between Columns 5 and 6 of the Government of India form, a column numbered 5½ should be opened to show "gross assessment." This, in the case of raiyatwari lands, will be the survey assessment and water-tax, and in the case of alienated lands it will be the combined quit-rent and water-rate (if any) payable to Government; in both cases without deducting remissions and other deductions, if any.

15. *Table E.*—This table is intended to show the number of voluntary and compulsory transfers of ownerships of lands and the area so transferred. By "voluntary transfers" are meant transfers made by actual contract or gift. Transfers by inheritance are not to be taken into account, nor non-permanent transfers such as leases, mortgages, &c. Only permanent transfers (for instance by sale or gift) should be included when the parties concerned apply for and obtain transfer of "Revenue Registry." These voluntary transfers will be entered in Columns 3 and 5 (Private contract or gift). On the other hand under heading "By order of Court" (Columns 2 and 4) are included—

(*a*) changes of registry under decrees of Civil and Revenue Courts whether the decrees were passed on disputes regarding title or by reason of debts incurred by the judgment-debtors, and

(*b*) all cases in which lands are sold for arrears of revenue due to Government and purchased by private parties. Cases in which lands sold for arrears of revenue due to Government or bought in by Government will be excluded from this table.

The particulars contained in Columns 2 to 5 should be entered for each taluk opposite to two details under Column 1 "Class of tenure," *viz.*, (*a*) Revenue paying and (*b*) wholly or partially revenue free.

The information contained in Table E will be entirely based upon that *furnished for each village* in Village Account Form No. 9 (Statement of Increase and Decrease) and its enclosure. In Column 48 of the said village account, "Private transfers" and "Transfers by decrees of Civil Courts" are mixed up. But for the purposes of this return and pending revision of the Village Account forms, these details should be obtained separately by special arrangement.

16. *Appendix I.*—This is intended to contain a brief notice of remarkable variations or discrepancies which require explanation between the figures of the year of report and those of the previous year. All differences in excess of ten per cent should (except in cases of ordinary fluctuations in cultivation) be explained. Where general causes sufficiently account for the differences, detailed explanations need not be given.

17. *Appendix II.*—Shows the effect of changes in taluk boundaries and calls for no remarks.

BANGALORE,
4th May 1903.

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